

SUKHANOV, N.I., inzhener; FEDOTOV, I.P., inzhener; KOGNOVITSKIY, N.I.,  
redaktor; ORLOV, Ye.I., redaktor; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhnicheskii  
redaktor.

[Operator of a portable crane in shifting railway tracks in quarries]  
Mashinist rel'sovogo krana na peredvizhke putei v kar'erakh. Moskva,  
Ugletekhizdat, 1954. 171 p. (MIRA 7:11)  
(Cranes, derricks, etc.) (Railroads--Track) (Quarries and  
quarrying)

SUKHANOV, Nikolay Ivanovich; CHURILOVICH, L.M., red.; KOVALEVSKIY,  
M.A., red. izd-va; OBUKHOVSKAYA, G.P., tekhn. red.

[How to organize business accounting in workshops and  
brigades]Kak organizovat' khoziaistvennyi raschet v tse-  
khakh i brigadakh. Moskva, Metallurgizdat, 1962. 55 p.  
(MIRA 15:10)

(Steel industry)

SUKHANOV, N.P., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk, dots.

Renewing the blood of herds and establishing the structure of  
the red Tambov cattle [with summary in English]. Izv. TSKhA  
no.2:193-220 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Cattle breeding)

LOBANOV, P.P., BREZHNEV, D.D., ROSTOVTSEV, N.F., POPOV, I.S., NIKOLAYEV,  
A.I., SMETNEV, S.I., BURLAKOV, N.M., ARZUMANYAN, Ye.A., BARYSHNIKOV,  
P.A., BELYAYEV, N.M., BLOMKVIST, M.S., BORISENKO, Ye.Ya., BURDEL'EV,  
T.P., BYCHKOV, N.P., VSYAKIKH, A.S., DAVIDOV, R.B., KUDRYAVTSEV,  
P.N., KUSHNER, Kh.F., LEVANTIN, D.L., NOVIKOV, Ye.A., OZEROV, A.V.,  
STARTSEV, D.I., SUKHANOY, N.P., SHVABE, A.K., YURMALIAT,  
A.P., [Jurmaliatis, A.P.].

In memory of Academician Efim Fedotovich Liskun. Zhivotnovodstvo 20  
no. 7:84-85 J1 '58.

(Liskun, Efim Fedotovich, 1873-1958)

SUENAROV, N.P., Land Vet Sci -- (disc) "Hydrolyzed nutrient  
media from <sup>soybean</sup> ~~soybean~~ grist and <sup>products</sup> ~~products~~ of their <sup>use</sup> ~~utilization~~ in  
bacteriological practice." Orenburg, 1959. 15 pp (Min of Agr  
USSR. Kizhiz Agr Inst im K.I. Skryabin). 200 copies  
(HL, 39-59, 106)

71

SOURCE Moscow. Vsesoyuznaya inzh. zhurnal transporta. Vestnik, no. 6,

TOPIC TAGS current distribution, electric motor, commutation, electric

Card 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810008-9

NO REF SOV 000

OTHER 000

1978

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810008-9"

DUDYREV, A.K., inzh.; SUKHANOV, O.A., aspirant

Current distribution between the brush holders of d.c. machinery.

Vest. TSNII MPS 23 no.6:9-13.. '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

SUKHANOV, O.A., inzh.

Selection of drives for use in passenger cars with controlled  
current supply using static converters. Trudy VUZ no. 4: 147-33  
'65. (1964-1965)

SUKHANOV, P., inzhener; PROKHOROV, V., inzhener.

Construction and calculation of stone walls of humid shops.  
Mias. ind. SSSR 24 no.5:35-39 '53. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Rosmyasomolproyekt. (Walls)

SUKHANOV, P.S.

Demands and utilization of the law of obligatory correspondence  
of production relations to the character of productive forces  
under socialism. Trudy SAGU no.75:3-26 '55. (MLRA 10:5)  
(Economics)

DEKHTYAR', A.I., inzh.; SUKHANOV, P.S., inzh.; VYZHIGIN, G.V., inzh.

New construction decisions on multistory industrial buildings.

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(MIRA 17:3)

SUKHANOV, S.

Investigation of balanced modulators in multiplex telephony based on the Hall effect. 'Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol.nauk no.3:3-9 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN SSSR.  
(Telephone) (Modulation (Electronics)) (Hall effect)

SUKHANOV, S.

Investigating the possibility of various frequency signal amplification based on the Hall effect. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekh., khim.i geol. nauk no.3:10-16 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.  
(Hall effect) (Amplifiers (Electronics))

30922  
S/22/61/000/006/001/004  
A006/A101

9.4370

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S.

TITLE: Measuring weak constant and variable magnetic fields with InAs and InSb Hall generators using concentrators

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, Izvestiya, Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1961, 29 - 32

TEXT: Experiments show that the electric parameters of a Hall generator (as e.g. non-equipotentiality of Hall electrodes etc.), affect considerably the sensitivity when measuring the strength of a magnetic field. When high-sensitive accurate devices are used to measure the output signal, and concentrators with optimum parameters are employed to amplify the weak magnetic fields, sensitivity of measuring weak magnetic fields can be raised up to  $10^{-6}$  oersted. Hall generators with concentrators were designed operating on a-c and registering constant magnetic fields of  $10^{-6}$  oersted, and operating on d-c and registering variable magnetic fields of the same strength. The devices are illustrated. They are made of InAs and InSb and have the following electric characteristics of crystals (at room temperature): for InSb: mobility  $u = 50,000-70,000 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{v} \cdot \text{sec}}$ ; X

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30922

3/202/61/000/006/001/004

A006/A101

Measuring weak constant ...

concentration of admixtures  $n = 2 \div 4 \cdot 10^{-6} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ , specific conductivity  $\bar{\sigma} = 200 \div 300 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . For InAs  $u = 11,000 \div 25,000 \frac{\text{cm}^2}{\text{V} \cdot \text{sec}}$ ,  $n = 10^{16} \div 10^{17}$ ,  $\bar{\sigma} = 80 \div 250 \text{ ohm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The geometrical dimensions of the Hall generator are: length  $l = 6 \div 10 \text{ mm}$ , width  $b = 2.5 \div 5 \text{ mm}$  and thickness for InSb  $d = 0.08 \div 0.02 \text{ mm}$  for InAs  $d = 0.15 \div 0.3 \text{ mm}$ . The magnetic field is amplified with magnetic materials such as Armco, Permendur, Permalloy and ferrite. A special device made of brass and tungsten plate, is employed to clamp the concentrator rods. The accuracy of relative measurements of field strength, obtained with the aid of the described instrument, is determined by the accuracy of relative measurements of the controlling current and the  $v_{xx}$  value, the constancy of external conditions, and the quality of the transmitter. There are 3 tables, 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet bloc. X

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AS USSR); Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR (Physico-Technical Institute, AS Turkmenian SSR)

SUBMITTED: October 7, 1961

Card 2/2

44374

S/202/62/000/006/001/002  
E192/E382

9.4320

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S.

TITLE: Insertion loss of a frequency-changer based on the Hall effect

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Turkmenskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk. no. 6, 1962, 3 - 8

TEXT: A frequency-changer based on the Hall effect can take the form of the circuit shown in Fig. 2. This consists of three separate units: I. - current circuit; II. - magnetic circuit and III - Hall circuit. Current of frequency  $f_H$  flows in the magnetic circuit while current of frequency  $f_c$  passes between the current electrodes of the Hall generator. It is concluded by analyzing the circuit of Fig. 2 that the best operating conditions are achieved if  $R = 0$  and  $c_2 = 0$ , i.e. during the voltage resonance. Under these conditions it is possible to achieve a maximum current in the coil producing the magnetic field in the air gap of the electromagnet. The author has derived in an  
Card 1/3

L 18528-63

EWI(1)/EWP(q)/EWI(m)/BDS

AFFTC/ASD/ESD-3 JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP3005879

S/0202/63/000/004/0009/0015

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S.; Agayev, Ya.; Arustamova, M. V.

65

TITLE: Hall transducers made of 4InAs-InP alloy

64

SOURCE: AN Turkmen SSR. Izvestiya. Ser. fiziko-tekhn., khimichesk. i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 4, 1963, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: indium arsenide-indium phosphide Hall transducer, indium arsenide, indium phosphide, Hall transducer, Hall-transducer sensitivity, Hall-transducer temperature stability, transducer sensitivity, transducer temperature stability

ABSTRACT: A study of the basic parameters of Hall transducers made of the 4InAs-InP alloy has been conducted. Experimental specimens were 0.15 to 0.5 mm thick, 2 to 5 mm wide, and 4.5 to 12 mm long. The ohmic contacts were made by alloying In with an alloy consisting of In and 5% Ag. After polishing, all specimens were subjected to etching in a 2% boiling solution of HCl. Experimental data were obtained on the temperature dependence of electrical conductivity and the Hall constant, the resistance between input and Hall electrodes, the sensitivity, the Hall constant and the dependence of Hall voltage

Cord 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4037555

S/0202/64/000/002/0008/0014

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S.; Arustamova, M. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the characteristic magnetic field of a Hall generator

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izv. Seriya fiziko-tekhnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1964, 8-14

TOPIC TAGS: Hall generator, magnetometer

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper was to examine the characteristic constant and variable magnetic fields created by controlling and Hall currents. Studies were made to 1) determine the approximate magnitude of the magnetic field, 2) to understand the effect of this field on the magnetometer probe compensator, 3) to select the optimum magnitude of the controlling current in order to measure various weak magnetic fields, and 4) to eliminate technological deficiencies which contribute to the growth of the interfering magnetic field. Astatic magnetometers and Hall generators without concentrators were used to measure the magnetic fields. As a result of the investigation, the authors found that the Hall generator magnetic fields vary within a range which far exceeds the sensitivity of a magnetometer for weak fields. It is therefore essential that magnetometers for the measurement of very

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... .. 3 figures and 5 footnotes.

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SUB CODE: EM

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Using the Hall effect

21

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/13/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001653810008-9"

L 24111-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW  
ACC NR: AT6004291

SOURCE CODE: UR/3175/65/000/026/0015/0019

AUTHOR: Arustamova, M. V.; Patinov, V. M.; Sukhanov, S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Magnetometer for measuring weak magnetic fields based on the Hall effect in InSb

SOURCE: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet. Osoboye konstruktorskoye byuro. Geofizicheskaya apparatura, no. 26, 1965, 15-19

TOPIC TAGS: weak magnetic field, Hall generator, Hall effect, indium, antimony, magnetometer, circuit design, electrode, electron tube, magnetic permeability, electric transformer, electric generator

ABSTRACT: Although a number of recent studies have been devoted to the problem of measuring weak magnetic fields with InSb and InAs Hall generators, a practical Hall-effect instrument has not been devised. The article reviewed below proposes a compact magnetometer based on the Hall effect in InSb with a sensitivity of the order of  $6.54 \times 10^{-8}$  oer. It has no rotating or vibrating parts and provides a simple means of continuous measurements under both steady-state and nonsteady-state conditions. The principle circuit diagram of the magnetometer is shown in the figure.

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ACC NR: AT6004291

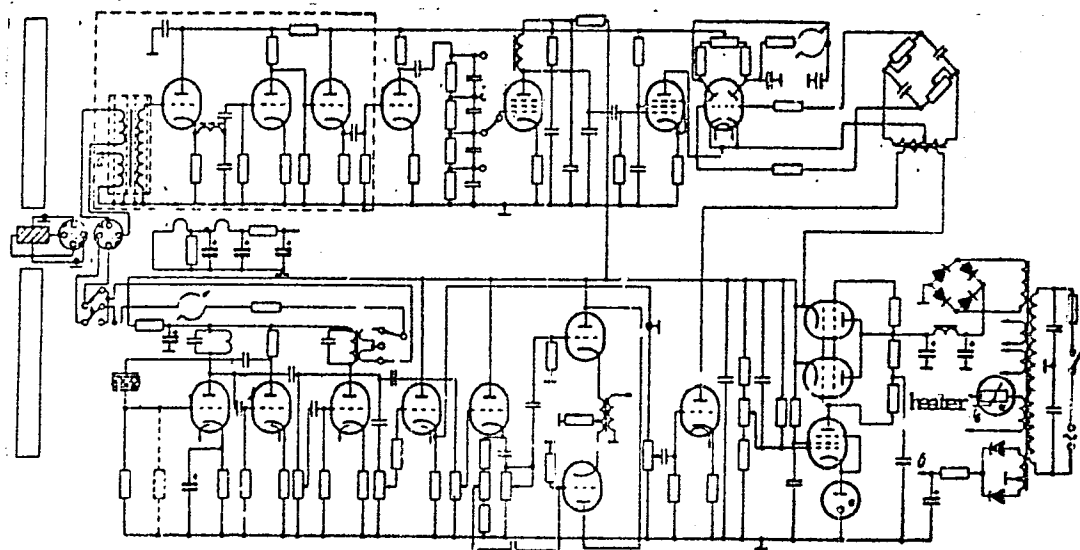


Fig. 1. Hall-effect magnetometer

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The sensitivity of the magnetometer depends not only on the voltage sensitivity of the Hall generator but also on the sensitivity of the output indicator, which, in turn, is determined chiefly by parameters of the input stage and the compensation quality of total parasitic voltages on the Hall electrodes. The low output resistance of the generator (2 ohms for a 70- $\mu$  thickness) allows for a tube-type output indicator with a sensitivity in the neighborhood of  $10^{-10}$  v. To achieve such sensitivity, the amplifier tube in the input stage must have a low equivalent noise for a high transconductance at the operating frequency, and the stage must have high input and low output resistance for the smallest value of noise.

The low input resistance of the Hall generator permits the use of a noiseless transformer with a large transmission coefficient (750--2500), depending on the number of turns of the primary and secondary windings. The core is made of 79 NM Permalloy with a magnetic permeability coefficient of 130,000 g/oe. The transformer has three windings:  $w_1$ , 7 turns;  $w_1'$ , 9 turns;  $w_2$ , 7500 turns. Power supply for the Hall generator is from a 1-kc electronic generator.

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The input unit, together with some of the other units, is carefully screened. Both the screening and the use of a synchronous detector in the electronic section of the magnetometer have made it possible to increase its sensitivity to  $0.008 \mu\gamma$ . Weak magnetic fields of the order of  $10^{-8}$  oe can be measured with great accuracy. A further increase in the sensitivity can be obtained by increasing the magnetic field concentration and by improving the output indicator circuit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables, and 1 formula. [FSB: v. 2, no. 4]

SUB CODE: 09, 20 / SUM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002

Card 4/4

1. 15881-66 ELI(-)/DAS(+)/EPI AN(e) JB

ACC NR: AP6011418

SOURCE CODE: UR/0202/66/000/002/0035/0039

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, S.; Arustamova, M. V.; Syrkina, V. F.

28

B

ORG: Physico-Technical Institute, AN TurkmSSR (Fiziko-tehnicheskly institut Turkmenkoy SSR)

TITLE: InSb magnetoresistive sensors

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-tehnicheskikh, khimicheskikh i geologicheskikh nauk, no. 2, 1966, 35-39

TOPIC TAGS: magnetoresistance, sensor, transducer

ABSTRACT: The results of an experimental investigation of five InSb magnetoresistive sensors of various sizes and shapes (disk, square, rectangle) are reported; temperature range +20 +100C; supply, ac 1000 cps. A  $\Delta \rho / \rho_0 = f(H)$  plot shows that the Carbineau disk has maximum resistance variation. A plot of

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$\Delta\varphi/\varphi_0$  vs. temperature is also shown. Some results are held doubtful because of possible specimen contamination in the course of the raster-making operation. It is proven that a rectangular sensor has maximum sensitivity and that the sensitivity increases with (a) better suppression of  $E_x$  by the raster, (b) smaller raster interval, and (c) sharper raster face. Magnetoresistive sensors are held suitable for use in magnetometers, level gages, pressure gages, encoders, etc. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 03Dec65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

MURZA, I.S.; SHEVEL'KO, P.S.; BRAGA, V.G.; ALEKSEYEV, B.A.; GORBACHEV,  
F.A.; SUKHANOV, S.S.; NEFEDOV, D.I., inzh.-polkovnik zapasa,  
red.; VYZVILKO, S.A., inzh.-kapitan 2 ranga, red.; SOLOMONIK,  
R.L., tekhn. red.

[Manual for an aircraft technician] Spravochnik aviatsionnogo  
tekhnika. Moskva, Voen. izd-vo M-va obor. BSSR, 1961. 510 p.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Airplanes)

ENT(d)/ENT(1)/ENT(m)/FA/EMA(d)/EMP(j)/T-2/T/EMP(t)/EMP(h)/EED-2/EMP(b)/  
 FS(b) FC-L/Pq-L SSD/ASDC(a)/AFAL/AS(mp)-2/AFETR/AFTC(a) JWA/TT/JD/MLK/RM

ACCESSION NR AM1049546

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Murza, I. S.; Shevel'ko, P. S.; Braga, V. G.; Alekseyev, P. A.; Gorbachev, F. A.;  
Sukhanov, S. S.

Handbook for an aircraft technician (Spravchnik aviatsionnogo tekhnika), 2d ed.  
 rev., Moscow, Voenizdat, 1964, 510 p. illus., index. 35,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: aircraft structure, aircraft material, aviation fuel, aviation  
 lubricant, aircraft radio equipment, thermodynamics, gasdynamics, aviation engine

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This manual is intended for aircraft technicians with sec-  
 ondary general or aviation technical education. It can also be useful for flight  
 mechanics in the Air Force and other aviation specialists. The handbook contains  
 brief information on the general disciplines -- physics, thermodynamics, gaso-  
 dynamics, electrical engineering, radio engineering and the special disciplines --  
 strength of materials, aviation materials, aircraft strength, aerodynamics, avia-  
 tion engines, aviation fuels and lubricants.

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SUB CODE: AC

SUBMITTED: 05Mar64

NR REF SOV: 055

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SUKHANOV, T. - KUDRYA, V. - DANILOV, A.

Moving-picture Projectors

Shortcomings of the KPS projectors. Kinomekhanik no. 11, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Uncl.

SUKHANOV, Y. (g.Artem, Primorskiy kray)

The future belongs to these brigades. Pozh.delo 8 no.8:20 Ag  
'62. (MIRA 15:8)

(Maritime Territory—Lumbering)  
(Fire prevention—Societies, etc.)

9.4100

82194

S/107/60/000/07/002/004  
E192/E482

AUTHORS: Sukhanov, V. and Kireyev, A.

TITLE: Tubes with Electron-Optical Focusing (The Principle of Operation and Construction)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, No.7, pp.34-38

TEXT: The tubes described are directly heated and are characterized by the absence of helically wound grids. These are replaced by a system of rod electrodes. Consequently, the tubes are referred to as the rod-type tubes. The principle of construction of a tube of this type is illustrated in Fig.2. The overall effect produced by the rod electrodes is the same as that of the grids in a normal tube, but their operational principle is different. This is illustrated in Fig.3, where the first figure shows the distribution of the electric field between the electrodes of a tube at various voltages applied to the control electrode. The second graph in Fig.3 shows the equipotential lines in a rod-type tube in which the control grid is kept at zero voltage. The third (lowest) diagram of Fig.3 shows the equipotential lines for the case of the control grid being at -5 V. It is seen that the field lines in the tube form electron  
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**Tubes with Electron-Optical Focusing (The Principle of Operation and Construction)**

lenses. One of these is situated in the region between the control and screen rods; the second lens is situated between the suppressor rods and the anode. When a negative potential is applied to the control electrode the electron cloud formed by the electrons emitted from the cathode is kept in the vicinity of the cathode by the control electrodes. The space charge round the cathode filament has the form of a compressed ellipse (see Fig.4). Consequently, the emitting area of the space charge is reduced and the cathode current of the tube decreases. By applying a suitable negative potential to the control electrodes the cathode current can be completely cut off. On the other hand, when a small positive potential is applied to the control electrodes, a situation is reached at which the anode current remains constant. Under normal operating conditions the portion of the current flowing to the anode is as much as 95% of the cathode current; this is much higher than that observed in normal tubes where the anode current is not greater than 85% of the cathode current. Though the screen grid current in the rod-type tubes is quite low, the

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9.4/00 (1105, 1003, 1138)

AUTHORS: Sukhanov, V. and Kireyev, A.

TITLE: Rod-Type Tubes<sup>25</sup> (Applications)

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1960, No.10, pp.49-52

TEXT: The constructional details and electrical parameters of a number of subminiature vacuum tubes of the so-called rod-type construction were described in No.7, 1960 issue of the journal. These tubes can operate at high frequencies and are particularly useful in miniaturized portable equipment. A number of very high frequency circuits suitable for radio equipment are discussed in this article. First, a radio frequency tuned amplifier<sup>25</sup> is considered. This is shown in Fig.1. The tubes suitable for the amplifier are 1Ж17Б, 1Ж18Б, and 1Ж24Б (1Zh17B<sup>25</sup>, 1Zh18B<sup>25</sup> and 1Zh24B).<sup>25</sup> The anode voltage of the amplifier is 60 V, the screen-grid voltage is 35 to 45 V and the grid bias voltage can be zero, if the input signals are very small. The amplifier can operate at frequencies up to 100 mc/s and higher. The tube type 1Zh17B can also be used as a frequency changer. The circuit suitable for frequency changing is shown in Fig.2. Here, the signal is applied to the control grid, while the local oscillator frequency is fed to

Card 1/3

СОНАЧЕН, В. Н.

Some data on the pre-ice age flora in northern Siberia. Trudy geol muzeya  
Akad Nauk Vol. 4 # 4, 1910

So: Trudy Arkticheskogo Nauchno-Issledovatel'skogo Instituta, GUSkP, Council of  
Ministers, Vol. 201, 1948.

TABLE 1. LITERATURE CITED

Table 1. Literature cited in the report, 1974, 1975, 1976.

SUKACHEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH

SUKACHEV, VLADIMIR NIKOLAEVICH. Rastitel'nye soobshchestva. (Vvedenie v fitosotsiologiiu). 4., dop. izd. Leningrad, Izd-vo "Kniga", 1928. 232 p.

DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

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Mos., Acad. Sci, USSR.

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"Forest as Biocenosis, in Connection with the General Problem of Biocenosis and the Struggle for Survival within It," the first of four lectures given at July 1946 Session of Department of Biological Science, Acad. Sci., ~~USSR~~, held 28 and 29 June 1946.

SO: Vestnik Akad. Nauk 8 Sept 1946

SUKACHEV, V. N., and POPLAVSKAYA, G. M.

"Outline of the History of the Lakes and Vegetation of the Middle Urals," Byull.  
Komm. po izuch. chetv. perioda / Bulletin of Commission for Study of the Quaternary  
Period/, No 8, 1946.

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S/107/60/000/010/003/000  
E192/E482

#### Rod-Type Tubes (Applications)

to employ a push-pull system, where the effective input and output capacitances are halved. A detailed circuit diagram of a push-pull power amplifier is shown in Fig.7. A super-regenerative receiver can be constructed by employing two tubes of the type 1Zh17B. A super-regenerator with an external quenching source is shown in Fig.8. The quenching waveform is sinusoidal and it is generated by the second tube shown in Fig.2. The waveform is applied to the screen grid of the first tube which operates at high frequency. The equipment constructed on the basis of the rod-type tubes is characterized by the fact that the tubes are soldered directly onto the circuit. The tubes have a long life (over 2000 hours in amplifiers and 1000 hours in oscillators) and a high mechanical strength. Since the tubes are employed at very high frequencies, it is essential that all the components should be well soldered and mounted in the close vicinity of the tubes, so that the connecting leads could be kept as short as possible. There are 8 figures. ✓

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SOV-113-58-9-6/19

AUTHORS: Gurvich, I.B., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Vasil'yev, O.S., Sukhanov, V.A.

TITLE: The Limitation of Loads at the Running-in of the Engine in the Automobile (Ogranicheniye nagruzok pri obkatke dvigatelya na avtomobile)

PERIODICAL: Avtomobil'naya promyshlennost', 1958, Nr 9, pp 15-16 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In running-in the engine, to accomplish the mechanical finishing of the engine surfaces, a disk used to be inserted between the carburetor and the feed pipe in light cars. This was not necessary for trucks, since there are enough means to direct the number of revolutions. The inserted disk behind the carburetor had the disadvantage that the atomization of the fuel in the engine became worse and caused settling of the gasoline on the walls of the supply pipe system finally resulting in scale formation in the compression chambers and on the piston bottoms. A suggestion is made to replace the inserted disk by a baffle plate (Figure 2) for fixation of the deflection angle. This eliminates the necessity of separating the carburetor from the feed pipe after the 1,000-km-running-in period, to remove the disk. In the

Card 1/2

SOV-113-58-9-6/19

The Limitation of Loads at the Running-in of the Engine in the Automobile

case of the baffle plate only a screw is unscrewed and the plate easily removed. Five M-20 and 3 ZIm engines were given test runs to try both principles (Table 2). They resulted in favor of the baffle plate, since there are none of the disadvantages caused by the disk and an additional economy of 1 to 1.25 liters of gasoline per 100 km running-in consumption.

There are 4 graphs, 1 diagram and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gor'kovskiy avtozavod (The Gor'kiy Motor Vehicle Plant).

1. Automobiles--Performance
2. Combustion engines--Test methods

Card 2/2

GURVICH, I.B., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUKHANOV, V.A.

Oil loss and gas escape in the GAZ caged-valve engines. Avt.prom.  
28 no.12:27-28 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Gor'kovskiy avtozavod.  
(Automobiles--Engines)

BOGDANOV, Yu.B.; VOINOV, A.S.; SUKHANOV, V.A.; KHARITONOV, L.Ya.

Structural relations between the Karelian and the Belomorsk  
formations in the Kem' region of eastern Karelia. Dokl. AN  
SSSR 156 no. 3:550-553 '64. (MIA 17:5)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A.A.Zhdanova.  
Predstavleno akademikom D.V.Nalivkinym.

KHARITONOV, L. Ya.; BOGDANOV, Yu.B.; VOINOV, A.S.; SUKHANOV, V.A.

Stratigraphy of iron-ore formations in western Karelia. Vest.  
LGU no.24:35-43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

SURINOV, V.B.

Some problems in the phylogeny and taxonomy of Lacertilia  
(Sauria). Zool. zh. no. 1:73-83 Jan '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Paleontological Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences,  
Moscow.

(Lizards) (Animal locomotion)

KORNIYENKO, A.M.; SHTEL'MAKHOV, M.S.; GEYLER, Z.Sh.; BERESNEV, V.A.;  
KOTLIK, S.B.; GORFINSKIY, Kh.M.; ZEL'DIN, Yu.R.; KURGIN, Yu.M.;  
BELYAYEV, V.G.; ZAK, P.S.; ZAYTSEV, A.A.; LI, A.M.; SKVORTSOV, L.N.;  
LUTTS, R.R.; KHVINGIYA, M.V.; NINOSHVILI, B.I.; SEMENCHENKO, D.I.;  
SUKHANOV, V.B.

Soviet inventions in mechanical engineering. Vest.mashinostr.  
45 no.11:87-88 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

U  
S ~~AKHANO~~<sup>V</sup> V.F., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of  
the ~~operations~~<sup>performance</sup> of the D-54 engine, under conditions  
of high temperature ~~in~~<sup>of</sup> the ~~surrounding medium~~<sup>environment</sup>."

Saratov, 1958, 15 pp (Min of Agr USSR. Saratov Agr  
Inst) 150 copies (KL, 29-58, 133)

- 72 -

CHURSIN, B.N., inzh.; SUKHANOV, V.F., inzh.

Precast reinforced concrete smooth-wall tubing for the  
lining of major mine workings. Shakht. stroi. 8 no.2:17-18  
F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. KuzNIIshakhtostroy.

USSR / Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion, Thyroid Gland. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70319

Author : Sukhanov, V. I.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Materials on the Influence of Novocaine Block on Changes in Gas Exchange in Disturbances of the Thyroid Gland

Orig Pub : Tr. obl. konferentsii po endomich. zoby i boleznam shchitovidnoy zhelezy, Chelyabinsk, 1957, 122-127

Abstract : The crushing of one lobe of the thyroid gland (TG) in rats, with the traumatized tissue left in place, leads in the course of the first two days to an increase in oxygen consumption. Crushing of the muscles of the neck or of the salivary glands does not lead to increased oxygen consumption. Crushing of one lobe of the TG with

Card 1/2

TKACHEV, V.V., inzh.; SHOLEMINOV, V.M., inzh.; Principali uchastiya:  
KONSTANTINOV, V.G.; LEVIN, L.Ya.; GRIGORIYEVICH, G.F.;  
ZAKHAROV, V.N.; ZHDANOV, I.A.; PUZANOV, N.A.; STEPANOV, V.I.;  
VASIL'YEV, A.N.; ZHELEZNAYA, P.T.; TUCARINCH, Ye.M.; LEVIN,  
A.S.; MOKIYEVSKIY, N.M.; SHAKHALOV, V.; SMIRNOV, A.I.

Developing the technology of producing a high-basicity  
open-hearth sinter. Stal' 25 no.8:683-686 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Cherepovetskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Tkachev,  
Sholeminov).

SUKHANOV, V.M.

Transformers and autotransformers for 330 kv. power transmission  
lines. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom. no.1:13-17 '62. (MIRA 15:6)

(Electric transformers)

(Electric power distribution)

SUKHANOV, V.M.

Autotransformer with 125 MVA rating with voltage regulation  
under load in a line with medium voltage. Energ. i elektrotekh.  
prom. no.3:17-21 J1-S '62. (MIRA 18:11)

1. SUKHANOV, V. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Moving-Picture Projection
7. Need for good books on portable electric-power stations ("Electric-power stations for motion-picture projection installations and their use."  
Kinomekhanik. No.9, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

SUKHANOV, V.P.; TAMPLON, F.F.

Optimal height of aluminum trusses with parallel chords. Trudy  
Ural.politekh.inst. no.131:88-95 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

SUKHANOV, V., inzh.

Reusable mobile molds for constructing slag concrete walls.  
Sel'.stroï. 9 no.2:18-19 Mr-Ap '54. (MIRA 13:2)  
(Walls) (Concrete)

KRUPENNIKOV, S.S., dots.; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; SHMYKOV, A.A., inzh.

Manufacture and assembly of the precast reinforced-concrete  
~~elements~~ of the bunker trestle of a blastfurnace stock yard.  
Trudy NII prom. zdan. i soor. no.2:36-56 '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Precast concrete construction) (Chelyabinsk--Blast furnaces)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.

The expediency of using elements made of aluminum alloys in  
industrial buildings. Trudy NII prom. zdan. i soor. no.2:  
63-79 '61. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Industrial buildings) (Aluminum alloys)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.

Aluminum alloys for construction elements. Trudy NII prom.zdan.1  
soor. no.5:56-89 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Aluminum alloys) (Aluminum, Structural)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.

Choosing a grade of aluminum alloy for structural elements.  
Prom.stroi. 40 no.8:35-38 '62. (MIPA 15:11)  
(Aluminum alloys)

LABZENKO, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; SMIRNYAGIN, Yu.V., inzh.; VOLODARSKIY, B.Ya., inzh.; FLOROV, R.S., kand. tekhn.nauk; SPERANSKIY, B.A., kand. tekhn.nauk; SHAVSHUKOVA, G.N., inzh.; OL'KOV, Ya.I., inzh.; TAMPLON, F.F., inzh.; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.izd-va; KOROBEKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Progressive metal elements for industrial construction] Progressivnye metallicheskie konstruktsii dlia promyshlennogo stroitel'stva. [By] V.I.Labzenko i dr. Pod red. V.I.Labzenko i R.S.Florova. Moskva, Gosstroizdat, 1963. 183 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut po stroitel'stvu, Sverdlovsk.  
(Steel, Structural) (Aluminum alloys)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.

Problem of determining the deflection of aluminum trusses.  
Sbor. trud. NII po stroi. ASiA [Sverd.] no.8:115-127 '63.  
(MIRA 16:10)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; TIMASHEV, S.A., inzh.

Method of evaluating the efficiency of new metal materials for  
trusses for industrial buildings. Sbor. trud. NII po stroi.  
ASIA [Sverd.] no.8:128-135 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; SOKOLKIN, A.F., inzh.

Construction of a plant for the continuous rolling of pipe.  
Prom. stroi. 40 no.8:7-10 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Pipe mills)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.; SOKOLKIN, A.F., inzh.

For the industrialization of erecting foundations under  
rolling shop equipment. Prom. stroi. 41 no.11:23-26 N '63.  
(MIRA 17:2)

SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh.

Maximum sags of trusses. Prom. stroi. 42 no. 10:15-18 0 '64.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Uralpromstroyniiprojekt.

ca

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Selection of the metal for the furnace tubes of new cracking units operated at high pressures. L. A. Aleksandrov and V. P. Sukhanov. *Grossenshil' Nefyanik* 5, No. 6 6, 20-35(1965). Among the different C and alloyed steels tested in various parts of the cracking equipment, it was found that: (1) Losses (through corrosion) in C steel used in the radiant section exceed those in the lower section of the bubble tower by 10 times. (2) Losses of samples placed in the lower part of the bubble tower in mg./sq. mm./30 days were for C-steel 0.129, Cr-steel 0.031, Cr-Mo-steel 0.028; and for samples placed in the return bends of the cracking coil: C-steel 1.258, Cr-steel 0.020, Cr-Mo-steel 0.011 and Cr-Ni-steel 0.00011 mg./mm./30 days. Details of the investigation are described. Sixteen references. A. A. B.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CO

22

Processes and Properties Notes

Methods of combating corrosion of cracking equipment by means of reagents. L. A. Aleksandrov, V. P. Sukhanov and Z. I. Kal'nitskaya. *Grossenskii Neftekhim* 6, No. 5, 45-51 (1936).—S compds. are the main elements of corrosion in the cracking process. It is impossible to use chem. reagents in the vapor phase because of the bulkiness of the equipment and the impossibility of avoiding the formation of new active S compds. in the large furnace. The use of solid chem. compds., with the exception of lime, is not recommended because they cannot be regenerated. Lime fed into the evaporator, into the small and the large furnace is the only successful remedy so far established. Since the preheaters and the radiant tubes of the large furnace suffer most through corrosion they must be protected in the first place. Therefore, an amt. of reagent sufficient to protect these parts should be introduced. An excess of reagent causes excessive contamination of the cracked residue. A. A. Bochtinsk

ASME-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

AGAFONOV, A.V.; SUKHANOV, V.P.; RABINOVICH, E.I.; YUDINSON, R.N.

[Cracking of high-boiling point fractions of sulfurous oils  
using aluminosilicates as catalysts] Razlozhenie vysokokhi-  
plashchikh fraktsii sernistykh neftei v prisutstvii aliumo-  
silikatnykh katalizatorov; doklady na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftianom  
kongresse v Rime. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1955. 46 p  
(Catalysts) (Cracking process) (MLRAB:10)

gives high gas yields and a high content of aromatic  
hydrocarbons in the middle fractions which cause difficulties in

SUKHANOV, V.P.

New achievements of drilling crew foremen M.Gimazov and G.Gaifullin. Neft.khoz.33 no.9:86-87 S'55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Chlen delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftyanom kongresse.

(Oil well drilling)

SUKHANOV, V. P.

AID P - 3292

Subject : USSR/Mining

Card 1/1 Pub. 78 - 22/24

Author : Sukhanov, V. P., Member of the Soviet Delegation to the Fourth International Petroleum Congress in Rome

Title : The Fourth International Petroleum Congress in Rome

Periodical : Neft. khoz., v. 33, #9, 88-92, S 1955

Abstract : The Fourth Petroleum Congress has been covered in this journal in many articles. The present article will be continued in the next issue. It reports on papers read by American and Western European research workers in the subject of oil processing, catalytic applications in refining, and catalytic re-forming and catalytic cracking.

Institution : None

Submitted : No date

*SUKHANOV, V.P.*

TOPCHIEV, A.V. akademik, redaktor; TROFIMUK, A.A., redaktor; TREBIN, F.A.,  
doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FEDYNSK, V.V.,  
doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SUKHANOV, V.P.,  
inzhener, redaktor; GEYMAN, M.A., redaktor; NOVIKOVA, M.M.,  
vedushchiy redaktor; SHIKIN, S.T., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Fourth International Petroleum Congress] IV Mezhdunarodnyi  
neftianoi kongress. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neft.  
i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, Vol. 9. [Transportation, storage,  
and distribution of petroleum products] Transport, khranenie  
i raspredelenie nefteproduktov. 1956. 144 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. International Petroleum Congress. 4th, Rome, 1955. 2. Chleny  
delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftyanom kongresse. (for  
Topchiyev, Trofimuk, Trebin, Fedynsk, Sukhanov)). Chlen-  
korrespondent AN SSR. (for Trofimuk) (Petroleum products)

BONDARENKO, B.I.; NIKULIN, D.D.; SUKHANOV, V.P.; KLEYMENOVA, K.F.,  
vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Catalytic cracking] Kataliticheskii kraking. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
tekhn. izd-vo nef'tianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 208 p.  
(Cracking process) (MLRA 9:9)

*Sukhanov, V.P.*  
TOPCHIEV, A.V., akademik; TROFIMUK, A.A.; TREBIN, F.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzhener; L'VOV, L.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSIN, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Fourth International Petroleum Congress] IV Mezhdunarodnyi neftianoi kongress. Moskva. Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft.i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 6. [Analysis and quality of petroleum and petroleum products.] Issledovanie i kachestvo neftei i nefteproduktov. 1956. 422 p. [Microfilm] (MIRA 10:4)

1. International Petroleum Congress. 4th, Rome, 1955. 2. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Trofimuk) 3. Chleny delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftianom kongresse (for Topchiyev, Trofimuk, Trebin, Fedynskiy, Sukhanov)  
(Petroleum--Analysis)

SUKHANOV, V.P.

GEYMAN, M.A., redaktor; TOPCHIEV, A.V., akademik, redaktor; TROFIMUK, A.A., redaktor; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; TREBIN, F.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; redaktor; BEKMAN, Yu. K., vedushchiy redaktor; KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; NIKITENKO, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; PERSHINA, Ye. G., vedushchiy redaktor; PETROVA, Ye. A., vedushchiy redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSENA, A.S., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Fourth international petroleum congress] IV Mezhdunarodnyi neftianoi kongress. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 3. [Well drilling and extraction of petroleum and gas] Burenie skvazhin i dobycha nefti i gaza. 1956. 470 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. International petroleum congress. 4th, Rome, 1955. 2. Chleny delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftyanom kongresse. (For Topchiyev, Trofimuk, Fedynskiy, Sukhanov, Trebin) 3. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR. (for Trofimuk)  
(Oil well drilling) (Petroleum engineering) (Gas, Natural)

GRIGORYAN, V. P.

GRIGORYAN, Grigoriy Markovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ALEKSIN, Aleksandr Georgiyevich, inzhener; ZAKS, Saveliy L'vovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUZIN, Mikhail Ivanovich, inzhener; POLOZKOV, Vladimir Tikhonovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SUKHANOV, Vasilii Pavlovich, inzhener; SULTANOV, D.K., inzhener; STREL'CHUK, Nikolay Antonovich, inzhener; CHERNYAK, Il'ya L'vovich, inzhener; KUSHNELEV, V.P., retsenzent; ROYZEN, I.S., otvetstvennyy redaktor; ZAMARAYEVA, K.M., vedushchiy redaktor; KOVALEVA, A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; SAVINA, Z.A., vedushchiy redaktor; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Safety engineering and fire prevention in the petroleum industry]  
Tekhnika bezopasnosti i protivopozharnaya tekhnika v neftianoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry, 1956. 508 p. (MLRA 10:1)

(Petroleum industry--Safety measures)  
(Fire prevention)

TOPCHIIYEV, A.B., akademik, redaktor; TROFIMUK, A.A., redaktor; TREBIN, F.A. doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzhener, redaktor; L'VOV, I.A.A., vedushchiy redaktor; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[The Fourth International Petroleum Congress] IV Mezhdunarocnyi neftianoi kongress. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.isd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 7. [The use of petroleum products] Primenenie nefteproduktov, 1957. 619 p. (MIRA 10:5)

1. International Petroleum Congress. 4th, Rome, 1955. 2.Chleny delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftyanom kongresse (for Topchiyev, Trofimuk, Trebin, Fedynskiy, Sukhanov)  
(Petroleum industry)

BASHILOV, Arseniy Aleksandrovich; KVOCHKIN, Fedor Abramovich; STOLOV, Al'bert Izrailevich; SUKHANOV, V.P., red.; YEFREMOVA, T.D., vedushchiy red.; MUKHINA, E.A., tekhn. red.

[Compounding of motor fuels] Kompaundirovanie motornykh topliv.  
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-  
ry, 1958. 138 p. (MIRA 11:10)

(Motor fuels)

TOPCHIEV, A.V., akad., red.; TROFIMUK, A.A., red.; TREBIN, F.A., doktor  
tekhn. nauk, red.; FEDYNSKIY, V.V., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh  
nauk, red.; SUKHANOV, V.P., inzh., red.; BORODULINA, K.M., ved. red.;  
DOBRYNINA, N.P., ved. red.; PETROVA, Ye.A., ved. red.; TROFINOV,  
A.V., tekhn. red.

[The Fourth International Petroleum Congress] Rome, 1955. IV  
Mezhdunarodnyi neftianoi kongress. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.  
izd-vo neft. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry. Vol. 10. [Supplements and  
discussions] Dopolneniia i diskussii. 1958. 475 p. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Trofimuk). 2. Chleny  
delegatsii SSSR na IV Mezhdunarodnom neftyanom kongresse (for  
Topchiyev, Trofimuk, Trebin, Fedynskiy, Sukhanov).  
(Rome--Petroleum--Congresses)

11(0)

SOV/95-58-9-1/17

AUTHOR: Sukhanov, V.P.

TITLE: Methods for Developing the Petroleum Refining Industry in the USSR (O putyakh razvitiya neftepererabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 9, pp 1-9 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the lag in Soviet petroleum refining resulted mainly from the increase in petroleum production and the slowdown in refinery construction. The annual increase in petroleum production which amounted to 1.2 million tons in 1936-40, 6.6 in 1951-55, 13.6 in 1956-57, and 14.4 in 1957 will reach 17-20 million tons in the next 15 years if N.S. Khrushchev's plan to bring up the annual petroleum production to 350-400 million tons is to be realized. The author suggests that the disparity between petroleum refining and production can be eliminated by doubling the refining capacity every five to seven years. This can be accomplished by increasing the capacities of the refineries and of the

Card 1/2

11(c)

SOV/93-58-9-1/17

Methods for Developing the Petroleum (Cont.)

equipment, by installing combustion units, and by introducing unique equipment such as the flameless combustion furnaces currently employed at the Moscow Refinery. The advantages of combustion and high-capacity units are shown in Table 1 and are confirmed by data from the Giprospetsneft' Planning Organization. The author notes also that the future plans of refineries must take into account the increasing supply of sulfurous wastes, the decreasing demand for tractor kerosenes, the increasing demand for diesel fuels, as well as the importance of refinery and field gases for the chemical and petrochemical industry. There is 1 table.

Card 2/2

11(4)

SOV/92-58-9-28/36

AUTHORS: Bondarenko, B.I., Staff Member of the Petroleum Institute, and Sukhanov, V.P., Staff Member of the Gosplan of the USSR

TITLE: Formation of Coke in a Reactor and Gas Oil Recycling (Koksoobrazovaniye v reaktore i retsirkulyatsiya gazoylya)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 9, pp 29-30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In a letter containing a reference to a book by B.I. Bondarenko, published in 1956 and entitled "Catalytic Cracking", I. Sivakov, senior operator, raises the question as to how the increased recycling of the light gas oil affects the formation of coke. At the same time in a letter referring to the same book G. Konyayev, engineer of the Salavat refinery, asks for the clarification of a similar question on how the gas oil recycling influences the formation of coke. They both state that the actual results of catalytic cracking operations contradict

Card 1/2

SUSHANOV, V. P., AMERIK, B. K., BOZNIKOV, Y. A., LAVROVSKII, K. P.,  
SHEVCHENKO, A. I., MIYEV, A. S., BRODSKY, A. M., KATYER, B. S., OVSYANNIKOV, P. V.,  
KOROTKOV, N. I., PIRYANITSKY, A. M.

"Processes of Continuous Thermocontact Transformations of Crude Oil  
on Coke."

Report submitted at the Fifth World Petroleum Congress, 30 May -  
5 June 1959..New York.

NAZARETOVA, H.B.; SUKHANOV, V.P.; BASHILOV, A.A.; FROLOV, P.K.

Obtaining intermediate distillate fractions in thermal cracking  
units. Trudy GrozNII no.4:130-141 '59. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Cracking process)

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